the War. That this is not true of every part of the country is unimportant, for it is true of so many sections that it is no objection that some farms have more than doubled in value. It is to be noted that the increase in the price of some farms is due to the labor bestowed upon them, or upon adjacent property; and as the same result will follow in sections where land is now cheap, the value of one's savings for investment is made apparent. We shall be told that this condition arises from the abundance of land, which is true, and it is fortunate for the laboring classes that it is true. More than this, a dollar and a quarter now will buy an acre of Government land, and it would buy no more when two-and-a-half days' work were required to earn this sum.

Therefore, we assert that there never was a time since the foundation of the Republic when so many favorable conditions surrounded the poor man, and when so few obstacles were presented as now; and we doubt whether there ever was a time before, either in this country or in any other, when so many were rising to independence. We grant, however, that some do not see, or wish to see, what opportunities are before them. The abundance of employment, the increase in wages, and the representations of those who should know better, do much to unsettle their minds, and lead them not only to spend all their earnings, but to clamor for more. The desires and the hopes of such never can be gratified. Should the reward of labor be doubled, their extravagance would absorb it, and it is not possible to give faster than they will scatter abroad. Happily, the majority of poor industrious men are wiser, and in the future they will look back to these days with pleasure that then they laid the foundation for homes of their own, and for a comfortable support in the decline of life.

As soon as Winter closes in we shall probably hear many complaints of work-people out of employment in the city, and the suffering which appears to be inseparable from the Mile of all large towns will press severely upon hundreds of the poor. In the country, however, there is now, and probably is at all seasons, a dearth of laborers. The applications from employers at the Castle Garden Labor Bureau are largely in excess of the supply, averaging 130 a day, a great majority being for farm laborers and women. The Labor Bureau supplies only a part of this want, and supplies it only from the newly arrived immigrants. There are hundreds of American women in New-York who will need help to get employment this Winter, and who would be worth more to the farmers than twice their number of uneducated strangers. There is a lack of hands in the dairies and the farm-kitchens quite as much as in the fields, and there is many a household in which starving shop-girls and factory-hands would be welcomed as helps and companions rather than as servants. Cannot some of the Women's Associations take this matter into consideration, and devise some means for bringing together those who would be glad to work and those who are ready to employ?

Quinine is produced from a forest tree in South America, known as the chinchona, of which there are many varities, but the chinchona cansaya and the chinchona rubra yield the medicine in greatest abundance. So great has been the demand that, in most of the districts whence it has been obtained, the supplies are gradually diminishing; and as no substitute of equal value is likely to be found, it is of the utmost importance that new sources shall be discovered. In Jamaica the chinchona rubra has been cultivated sufficiently to show that it will grow well on that island, and the Government is urged to encourage and assist in its cultivation on an extended scale. It seems, however, that only upon mountains from 1,500 to 2,000 feet high, where the forests are often bedewed with mist, does this tree arrive to a perfection that will make its cultivation profitable; but there are several sections on the island which will answer the requirements. Besides, there are other islands in this quarter of the world where similar conditions prevail, and if due efforts are made the world's supply of quinine may continue unexhausted.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has reelected its former President, Herr von Forkenbeck. Though at the last elections in Prussia the Conservatives have made considerable gains. the combined Liberal parties still retain a majority. Herr von Forkenbeck, the new President, is an active member of the Party of Progress, who opposes the Government in many home questions, but strongly opposes its foreign policy. It is announced that Dr. Jacobi, one of the most radical politicians of Germany, has withdrawn from the Party of Progress. Dr. Jacobi is an uncompromising opponent of the policy of the Prussian Government, and sympathizes with the Democrats of Southern Germany, who desire to establish the unity of Germany upon a more liberal basis than it has now, and to include in it the German Provinces of Austria.

The phosphate rocks lying near Charleston S. C., are supposed to be of immense value inasmuch as they contain the element of a most valuable fertilizer. It is stated that half a million dollars have been received in Charleston since last Spring from the sale of the rock and from subscriptions to the stock of companies. The land where the treasures lie have increased immensely in value, and a spirit of speculation prevails. It is singular that in the midst of all this we have no account of practical experiments testing the value of the material for agricultural purposes. We have had similar claims regarding the phosphate rocks of other parts of our country, and until more is known it will be well for those with only a little money to be cautious.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE this morning contains all the returns of the election received up to the time of going to press, besides a review of the Presidential contests from the beginning of the Republic, and a report of how the candidates received the news, with sketches of their lives. It also contains foreign and domestic correspondence and literary and general articles, news, &c., making it a varied and readable journal.

The Courts which turned themselves into naturalization mills cannot be expected to ducements. Experience teaches that they will of which the latter stabled the former, and inflicted injuries which may prove fatal. Glad was taken to his home, and Dr. Engelhardt was arrested. punish fraudulent voting under ordinary in-

was 5 per cent; but when 5 per cent is saved ment, or no evidence; a thorough investigaout of wages at \$1 50 a day, the sum is 30 tion of the election frauds can be secured cents, or three times more than before the war. only by immediate organized, vigorous action-Of course the question arises whether the Let a subscription be started at once to savings in these times can be as profit- establish and maintain a bureau for the ably invested as formerly. The basis of collection of evidence and the conduct all values must be in land. There is a of the prosecution when the case shall wide extent of our country, not including have been made up. It is important that the the South, where partly improved farms work should be begun now, while the facts be bought as cheap as before witnesses may have to offer are fresh in memory and the zeal of the campaign is still alive.

> Among the other hopeful conversions of leading Democrats to Republican principles we may mention that the "red hot" Brick Pomeroy has come out in favor of the Republican doctrine of River and Harbor Improvements. He is in favor of filling the "horse ponds, rivers. "and harbors of the country" with "the army "of tax collectors and revenue parasites." This mode of improving our harbors might temporarily obstruct navigation, but if one Wisconsin Brick could be tied to each collector we would be willing to sustain the loss of revenue for a while.

Now that Mr. Courtney has done so well with the election frauds, will be not try one of the many revenue cases that burden the docket of the United States Courts? Take the Kentucky Bourbon case for instance. Here is an indictment that has been on the docket for a year. Will he not either try this case, or give us a sensible reason for the failure to do so?

Mark Twain is about to indulge in a lecturing tour through the United States, to tell the people about The American Vandal Abroad," in which, it is inderstood, he will detail his own experiences as a traveler. His latest book, "The New Pilgrim's Progress," is to appear early in the Spring.

MR. COLFAX IN PITTSBURGH.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT THE GUEST OF THE HON. J. K. MOORHEAD - A SERENADE-SPEECHES BY MR. COLFAX.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5 .- The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President elect, arrived here this evening. He was met at the Union depot by an immense multitude, who received him with enthusiastic cheers, which he acknowledged by bowing. He is here in fulfillment of a promised visit to Gen. Moorhead, who met him at the depot, and took him to his residence in the Eleventh Ward. Here Mr. Colfax was entertained at a sumpdous banquet, many prominent citizens participa ting. During the evening the Vice-President elect was screnaded by the Tanner Clubs, and a great multitude of titizens. He delivered two brief speeches during the evening.

Mr. Colfax complimented the citizens of the County of Alleghauy upon the magnificent majority for the right on Tuesday. The said that there was a trinity of principles in the victory on Tuesday: Liberty for All; Justice for All; Protection for All. By that sign we conquered. There was another reason why this young and patriotic party succeeded. It declared that we ought to enfranchise rather than enchain, elevate rather than crush, build up rather than trample down, and because we bore our cause down to the humble and helpless, though denounced by all the enemies of right in this broad land, re went forward to conquer and win salvation for the Union, and we gave emancipa-tion to the slave. [Applause.] Where in this contest we were the only party in this broad land that dared to stand by the down-trodden and helpless people of the South, the only party that denounced the utrages that dishonored us as a nation, and when upon our heads were invoked the blessings of those who loved our country. I know that you rejoiced on the night of the election over the victory we won. I know how you re-joiced over the result; but some were rejoicing in their hearts who did not show what was passing in their minds. There were the tried Union men of the South, who reloiced, not in their public squares but hanging upon the outskirts of hostile crowds to learn whether they were to have protection, or whether their dearest rights should be outraged; and when the wires sped the news that the majestic voice of the people had spoken and said there should be protection to them, the loyal en of the South gathered around their hearthstones and thanked God that His providence had protected them [Cheers.] There are two sharply defined questions which have been settled by the voice of the people. The Democratic platform declared in that portion of it written by Wade Hampton, that "the reconstruction measures of Congress were unconstitutional, revolution ary and void," and the American people trampled platform under their feet as they had trampled the platform which four years before declared the war a failure and demanded a cessation of hostilities. The voice of the people, from whose decision there is no appeal, has declared that the reconstruction measures of Congress are not unconstitutional, revolutionary, or void. We have declared that the voice of the people is to be obeyed, and the laws are to be enforced. In reply to a dispatch from Mr. Richard

tion, Mr. Colfax telegraphed: SOUTH BEND, Nov. 3, 2:50 a. m.—Thanks for the congrat lations of your rejoicing thousands. The mighty voice f the American people demands Peace for the nation, ection for all its citizens, South as well as North, and protection for all its cilizens, South as well as North, against the hostility of traitors at home as well as enemies abroad.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Smith of The Cincinnati Gazette, on the night of the elec-

REPUBLICANS WHO VOTED FOR THE TAX LEVIES.

We print the following to illustrate Mr. Greeley's action at the Union League last evening: Both City and County Levies passed the Senate unanimously, The Republicans absent when the vote was taken were Chapman, Morgan, O'Donnell, and Palmer. In the House

e following rep	sublicans voted on t	ne City Levy
Tear. LLIS. NDREW, A. H. ABCOCK. ALCOM. ENNET. RISTOL. RUSH. ADY. AMERON,	GLEASON. JELIAND. KINNEY. LASHER. MANN. NICHOLSON. *PLACE. *POND. RICHARDSON, A. RICHARDSON, S.	*TORREY. UNDERWOO WOOD, A. J WEED. YOUNGLOVE Nays DAVIS. PITTS. RANNEY. SELKREG. TARBOX.
LARK, G.	HIDER. STANNARD.	TARBOA.
In the County	Levy all of the above and S. RICHARDSON	e except G.

JULIAND, POND, and S. RICHARDSON VOICE IN THE LIVE. Mesers: DAVIS and WENDOVER, who did not for the city did for the county. The Nays were: RANNEY, SELKREG. L. E. SMITH, and TARBOX.

OBITUARY. MR. EDMUND REMACK.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ednund Remack, a well-known journalist of this city, who

had long been honorably connected, in various capacities with the leading German papers of this country, as well as with a number of prominent American publications. For many years past he was the chief editor of the Abend Zeitung, and in that capacity was at all times a most earnest and devoted laborer in the cause of Republicanism, and one of the strongest champions of freedom, in every form, that have adopted this country as their home. Mr. Remack's musical and theatrical criti-cisms were distinguished for brilliancy and acuteness, and his social qualities were of an order which made him a universal favorite in all circles with which he mingled. His death is attributed to complete physical exhaustion, consequent upon the excessive literary labors upon which he had recently been engaged. The death of Mr. Remack is a serious loss in many personal as well as political respects. At the time of his death he was about 35 years

A REGISTRY LIST TAMPERED WITH. To the Edstor of the Tribune.

SIR: I registered my name previous to the election in the Twenty first Ward, VIIIth District, on the evening of the first day the registry was opened. I live at No. 234 East Thirtieth-st. On the morning of the election I was the first man at the polls-in fact, I was there before the doors were opened. As soon as notice was given that the polis were open, I gave my name and number, and was told that my name was not on the reglater and that I could not vote. I believe this is a feature of the election frauds that has not been remarked heretofore. Respectfully yours, R. S. WEEES, New-York, Nov. 5, 1868.

STABBING AFFRAY IN HOBOKEN. A blacksmith named George Glad, residing at No. 191 Garden-st., Hoboken, and Dr. Engelhardt, a veterinary surgeon, quorreled last evening, in the course

" A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE."

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON'S LECTURE TO THE WORKINGWOMEN. Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectured on "A Struggle for Life" for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Association of this city at Cooper Institute last evening. At 7 o'clock the crowd was so great around the entrance that several ladies fainted, and for an hour it was almost 'a struggle for life" to obtain an entrance or get a ticket. The hall was packed, and the colored ushers had a lively time in seating the people. Among the prominent persons were, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Norton, Theodore Tilton, Mrs. Abby Hutchinson Paton, Miss Cecelia Burleigh, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis, Mrs. Dr. Lozier, Mrs. Dr. Clisby, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and Parker Pillsbury. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis. Miss Johnson sang, in a very touching manner, "Father is a drunkard, and Mother is dead." Mrs. Davis then said that in order to give the audience eme idea of what the young women there represented intended to do, she would read a platform in declaration of principles adopted by the Working women's Association on the 26th of October, 1868. Miss Anthony then introduced Miss Dickinson, who had just arrived on the train from Philadelphia. After the applause had subsided, the orator of the evening spoke in substance as follows: "In the early part of the Revolution an eminent divine preached a sermon on Christ and him Crucified, and then descending from the pulpit and throwing open his robes, he showed himself uniformed for battle to his astonished audience. He explained by saying that there was a time to preach and a time to fight. His time to fight had come. The women of America were now to fight as well as preach. No argument is so effective as success. " The world belongs to those who take it," says an old Italian proverb. For my part, srid Miss Dickinson, I had rather be a pauper clothed in calico, than to blaze in jewels and not earn my own existence. It is casier to walk than to stand still. Women are compared to flowers, which men pluck and wear in their button-holes. This is all very well, but what if the flowers are hollyhocks, sun-flowers, or onion blossoms. [Laughter]. It is a bad thing for a Republic to have a class within its borders that produces nothing Deny a person subjects on which he can expend thought, and his body will become diseased. The brain requires cultivation as well as the soil, to produce good results. It is impossible to maintain a privileged class in society without society becoming diseased and corrupt. [Applause.] It is for this reason that our women are put into the market and sold to the highest bidder. The old-fashioned ideas of marriage with love are looked on with ridicule. Society shuts its eyes on the girl who marries a mechanic for love, though he may have the natural gifts of an inventor.

While the painter says, "My son shall not be disgraced by learning his father's trade," he never thinks of the crowds of people who gather around him as he lays on the lines of beauty. The idea that labor degrades is one of this country. A man works from choice, and as a general thing he had rather work than remain idle. A boy is usually brought up to look on work as honorable, while a girl is taught to despise honest labor. [Sensation.] A woman who chooses whom she will marry is ridiculed. She is expected to wait until an arm is offered, often as weak as cane which its owner carries. There are women in New-York who might have been merchants, lawyers, physicians, or ministers, had they been permitted to choose their occupations. To-day they are wasting their lives at from \$4\$ to \$6\$ per week. It is said, let these sewing girls go into somebody's kitchen. Cooking does not come by inspiration the world will find out. These women are met at the doors by multitudes of foreigners who underbid them, and intellect is conquered by ignorance. So long as women at the heads of households look on work as disgraceful, they cannot expect any but the lowest and most unfeeling to accept the situation they thus hold out. Woman should be allowed to choose the kind of work she is best fitted for; for no one is a better judge of her capacities than herself. When she has thus chosen her trade or profession, let her learn to do her work as man does his lapplanse. The question is, shall woman be allowed to travel in the paths that lead to profit and honor, or shall she be forced along those ways leading to poverty and degradation! We are told that home is the sphere in which God placed woman. Well, grant it. What shall we do with those who have no homes, and those whose homes are the homes of brutality and of vice! If we propose to discuss these questions we meet with derision. In speaking of clerks, the speaker said: The great undeveloped resources of the West need the bone and sinew of the clerks at Washington, whose places rightfully belong to women. (Great applause.) Shut woman out of the hospital, say nen, when she wishes to enter professionally; but when she comes as a nurse, these same persons call her an angel of mercy, and bless the day when she entered the wards of their hospitals. (Applause.) The people who tell us that it is degrading for women. There are women in New-York who might have been [Great applause.] Shut woman out of the hospital, say men, when she wishes to enter professionally; but when she comes as a nurse, these same persons call her an angel of mercy, and blees the day when she entered the wards of their hospitals. [Applause.] The people who tell us that it is degrading for women to be lawyers stand day after day and see poor defenseless girls browbeaten and abused in Court. [Applause.] It is disgraceful for women to be merchants and build palaces, but not so when they stand behind counters as clerks on a low salary. [Great applause.] I know a young lady in Washington, said Miss Dickinson, who has lately succeeded a clerk who was getting \$1,800 a year, while she received for doing the same work in a superior manner \$900, and the unbounded thanks of her employers. Of the 55 women employed in one of the Washington Departments, all but eight have some one depending on their carnings for support. These very women are almost all widows, whose husbands died on the battle-fields of their country. [Great applause.] Oh, Magnanimity, thy name is man! [Applause.] This is the way America treats her patriotic women, while assassins and criminals sit in high places, and live off of the nation they tried

Great applause. Oh, Magnanimity, thy name is man! Applause. This is the way America treats her patriotic women, while assassins and criminals sit in high places, and live off of the nation they tried to destroy. The speaker vividly portrayed the character of those persons in Washington and elsewhere who have sought to defame the reputation of women employed by the Government. People, she resumed, are born for professions, and it would be foolish for any one to force the poet to be a mason or a mason to be a poet. Women should become their own employers. She knew that could the wealthy people of New-York look into the desolate homes of the workingwomen, many closed hands would fly open and many pockets would be emptied. Women fall because they have nothing within thomselves to lean upon. The elements of weakness which men foster is women become the means of their ruin. They fall from suffering to want, and from want to death. The speaker entreated those who exait purity to make its paths less rugged.

Miss Dickinson closed by reciting some touching incidents of poverty and temptation. She made powerful appeals for the deserted and hepless women and children of our cities. She was listened to with profound attention, and one looking over the multitude of upturned faces might have seen more than one face wet with tears.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1809.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE MAYOR-THE ALDER-

MEN AND BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN. The City Government for 1869 will, in a great many respects, differ materially from that of former years. Mayor Hoffman, having been elected Governor of the State, intends to resign his present office, in order that the vacancy thus created may be filled at the next charter election, but is in doubt whether such resignation should date ten or more days before the next election, and, to settle the matter, proposes to confer with the Corporation Counsel. In this connection, the following (Section 17) from the charter of 1857 will be interesting; Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever the Mayor skall be absent from the city, or be prevented by sickness or any other cause from attendng to the duties of his office, or shall be removed, as here inafter provided for, the President of the Board of Alder men shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor during the continuance of such vacancy, absence, or disability, and until the next charter election, in the case of a vacancy or removal from office." Should there be no election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the Mayor's resignation, the President of the Board of Aldermen for the ensuing year will be acting Mayor. Who that President will be is no known. Should there be an election for Mayor, it is rumored that Street Commissioner Geo. W. McLean and Senator John J. Bradley are prominent candidates for the

A special act passed by the last Legislature, applying to the Board of Aldermen, is as follows : "Chap. 882, Sec. 2. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman to be elected from each of the Assembly Districts, as the same now are or may hereafter be constituted in said city. The Aldermen now in office from the Aldermanic Districts having odd numerical designations, as the same are now constituted, shall be appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York to such respective positions, and shall hold their offices by virtue of such appointment until the first Monday in January, 1870; and the Alder men now in office shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1870. There shall be elected at the charter election in the year 1869, and every two years thereafter, an Alderman in each Aldermanic District, as constituted by the provisions of this section; and no Alderman shall be elected at the charter election in the year 1868." Section 3 of the same chapter, provides that at the next charter election there shall be elected one Assistant Alderman from each Assembly district, to hold office for the term of one year, and at all subsequent elections for Assistant Aldermen they shall be elected for the full term of three years. Section 1 of the same chapter also abolishes the present Board of Councilmen on the first day of January, 1809.

At the charter election there will also be elected a Corporation Counsel in the place of the present incumbent, Richard O'Gorman, esq., and also a Police Justice in the place of Michael Connolly, elected Register of the city and county. For the first position the name of Abraham and county. For the first position the name of Abraham R. Lawrence, jr., has been mentioned by the Democratic party as the most prominent candidate; for the latter position the aspirants are too numerous for special designation. At this election there will also be elected a School Commissioner for each School District, and one Trustee of Common Schools for each Ward in this city. The Commissioners to hold office for three years, and the Trustees for the years.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

ACTION OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE. The Union Republican General Committee met in stated session at their headquarters, last evening.

corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-st. The Vice President, Mr. A. W. Leggett, was in the chair. After the transaction of some unimportant business, on motion of Mr. Richardson, the following resolutions were adopted

Gransaction of some unimportant business, on motion of Mr. Richardson, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Committee recommend the State Central Committee to take such measures is regard to the fraudulent votes cast at the late elections as will show the people of the State by which means the honest voters were wroughily deprived of their legal and just rights.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be requested to consider the propriety of centesting the sease of such State officers as claim to have been elected at the late election.

The subjoined resolution was then submitted by Mr. White:

Resolved That the Committee requests the State Central Committee to take steps at an early day for the reorganization of the Union Republican party in the city and county of New York.

A motion offered by Mr. Tousey, that the primaries to elect delegrates to the Conventions which are to nominate charter officers be held on the evening of Friday, the 13th inst., was withdrawn after a short debate.

Gen. John Cochrane then moved the adoption of the following resolutions, and they were carried. In support of his resolutions, the General said it was only necessary to prove the crime (and proof could be furnished without difficulty) and he would then insist, before a competent tribunal, that the criminals should be mearcerated, no matter what may now be their standing in the community. The resolutions of Gen. Cochrane are:

Resolved, That a Committee of Pive be appointed for the purpose of aitending to the investigation of frauda upon the ballot-box, and to the procecution of the authors thereof: and that the processes.

Resolved, That a Committee of the same purpose.

that the same purpose.

Expotent, That the same Committee be charged with the duty of seeing that the tenure of office of officers thus purported to be elected, be conthat the tenure of office of officers thus purported to be elected, be contested before the proper tribunals.

Messrs. Cochrane, Tousey, C. S. Spencer, Howe, and D. D. Conover, were appointed a committee in accordance with the terms of the resolution. The chairman of the State Central Committee was subsequently added thereto. The matter of issuing a call for primaries was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Hon. Charles S. Spencer moved the following resolution, which was carried, and the adoption hailed with three rousing cheers:

ee rousing cheers:
replied That the Union Republican Central Committee of the City

The General Committee then adjourned.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

IMPORTANT MEETING LAST NIGHT WITH REFER-ENCE TO THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Union League held a special meeting last evening, to take action in reference to the alleged frauds in the election for Governor in this city. Mr. John Jay, the President, in the chair. On calling the meeting to order the President congratulated the League on the majority obtained under the banner of Grant and Colfax. In the long lists of States the Republican party was the party to secure a National faith and National freedom. He stated that our own great State is missing. New-York stands recorded not for faith and freedom, but for a platform of anarchy, new rebellion, and National repudiation. The Mayor of our city is supposed to have been elected by the sovereign will of the people. To the fair and honest decision of the people we, as good citizens, cheerfully submit, but circumstances seem to represent that the constitutional will of the people has been subverted by an organized scheme whereby thousands of illegal votes were cast. These principles and practices will prove as dangerous to the people of the State as to those of the city. If we are satisfied that our suspicion is correct we must decide what is to be done with regard to it. The result of your deliberations will be looked for with interest. The question is, what is to be done I the public will expect from you a wise, cool, and deliberate opinion. You will be addressed by gentlemen largely experienced in the affairs of the nation, and I hope your decision will meet the expectations of a waiting community. The President now introduced Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley said: Mr. Chairman and gentleman—The election which has just passed shows singular results. Except throughout this city and some portions of the South, where there were enormous frands, there was an increased vote for Grant and Colfax. In the cities, save New-Orleans, where the citizens were expelled, the results have been unparalleled. San Francisco and Boston both gave an increased vote over the last election. So does Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Chicago. The only marked exception is the City of New-York and the surrounding districts. We have redeemed Buffalo. So with Rochester, which was lost last Spring. So with a majority of the cities. Here we see a great exception. In New-Jersey, on the west, we had Huddson County against us. On the north, the village of Westchester. On the cast, Brooklyn. Here was a largely increased proportionate as well as absointe vote. There was nothing like this in any part of the Union. In New-York and her suburbs results stand out in glaring contrast with the other places. In the South probably half of the great portion of the residue were kept back from the polysing been elected by the sovereign will of the people. To the fair and honest decision of the people we, as good citi-

were plainly pointed out. The men who were elected as Republicans, who voted for the tax levies were paid large sums or they were the most utterly irrational dupes that ever were heard of. The Democrats knew they could multiply their vote by hiring repeaters and counterfeiting natualization papers by the ream. It was perfectly well known that this was the course that had been pursued. A dozen or more aliens would meet in a rum shop. The barkeeper knew they would vote the Democratic ticket, and he would ask them, don't you want to vote. They would inform him that they were not entilled to never mind that if you say you want to vote I will arrange it. In due time the rum seller hands them their papers. The alien votes, but he has taken no oath. That practice went on extensively last Fall and swelled the Democratic vote by thousands. It used to be managed differently. Two men would appear before the Clerk of the Court. One would be Kerrigan and another Rooney. Rooney would swear that he had known Kerrigan for a number of years. Kerrigan has been in the country a sufficient length of time, but he had substituted another name. In jact he was obtaining the papers for another. The rumseller would get the paper and hand it over to the man whose name it bore on its face. Like all iniquities, 15 has been improved upon this year. The paper is made. Any one who wanted one a mouth previous, by taining the papers for another. The rumseller would get the paper and hand it over to the man whose name it bore on its face. Like all iniquities, it has been improved upon this year. The paper is made. Any one who wanted one a month previous, by saying that he would vote the Democratic tieket could obtain it by paying \$2, or by the quanty for \$1.50 apiece. A man living near me, whom I employ, has two sons. Each were supplied with papers, and one was a minor; they never used them; they had simply indicated their purpose of voting the Democratic ticket. The Assessor of my District has been implicated in the frauds. Out of 500 votes polled. 121 were polled on naturalization papers issued the present year, probably seven eighths of them were fraudulent. There is hardly a district where one quarter of the electors have been made citizens this year. An individual in one district went behind the Inspectors to find out who had not voted, to give the names to youngsters so that they might cast a ballot. The individual spoke about it to a policeman, who made a great fuss and hunted him away. Had there have been four good men at each of the polls, as we were promised there should be, there would have been 20,000 less Democratic votes cast. The man who went up might swear through, but there would be twelve deterred from committing perjury. We were pledged that they would be watched. Mine is a rural district, but there was not one of these fraudulent papers presented. The district gave 29 majority for Grant which four years ago gave 76 for Abraham Lincoln, and the changes have been against us. The rural part of Westchester County never gave a stronger Republican vote. The abuses are not only crimes that strike at the foundation of the National Government. We are all the grandsons of Rebels, including our President. It is not a reproach because a man has been in a rebellion. The country might be divided in consequence of disasters and defeats, the remainder left us might be a good republic. There would have been no overthro

frages as well as our money. They could writingly about to pay \$1,000,000 for putting those tax levies through. It is impossible for an intelligent man who wished a fair vote polied to not understand the matter. The consequences were plainly pointed out. The men who were elected as Republicans, who voted for the tax levies were paid

our dirty live. See the deliberate judgment of this Club, a large majority of the legal voters of this State voted, on Toesday last, that Ujesses S. Great aboutd be near President and Schuyler Coffax near Vice-President, of the United States, and that John A. Griswold aboutd be next Governor of this State.

Hossicosi, That the vote of the majority has been overruled and subverted by wholesale frand, whereof the issue of counterfeit naturalization certificates, the registration of aliens and non-residents as legal voters, and the polling of ten of thousands of tilegal voters by repeaters are inci-

verted by wholesale frand, whereof the issue of counterest active certificates, the registration of aliens and non-residents as legal voters, and the politing of ten of thousands of illegal voters by repeaters are incidentias.

Resolved, That we request John A. Griswold and his associates on the Republican State ticket to contest the return of their competitors, in the interest of the purity of elections and of popular right, in case facts shall be developed which justify and a step.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to take these subjects into consideration and fully investigate in respect thereto, with authority to institute and prosecute any measures connected therewith which shall be deemed proper or expedient, and with authority to solicit aniscriptions for the purpose slower indicated.

Mr. William A. Darling, Col. Garrison, Mr. Eaton, Col. Hawkins, and Mr. A. T. Stewart took part in the discussion. The resolutions were adopted after considerable debate. One of the resolutions demonating the corrupt and recreast Republicans in the last legislature, was stricken out by Mr. Greeley, in consequence of a few of the members objecting to its introduction.

Col. Bliss presented volumes of evidence of frauds perpetrated in the various districts and explained the entire modus operands of the "repeaters."

SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENTS.

Eugene Lynch and Michael Moran, carpenters, while engaged at work upon a new building in Union st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, yesterday, were precipitated from a seaffold which gave way, and they fell from the third-story to the sidewalk, a distance of 25 feet. Both were seriously and porhaps fatally injured. Yester-

day afternoon a scaffold on a large structure in Clermont-ave., near Myrtle-ave., gave way, and John B. Coit, John Cunningham, Owen O'Hara, David Croker, and John Kennedy were precipitated to the ground, and all wore more or less injured. They were taken to a neighboring drug-store, after which they were removed to their homes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

REJOICING OVER THE UNION VICTORY—GEN. BUTLER'S DISTRICT—THE LEGISLATURE— CHARLES SUMNER AND TEMPERANCE. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Boston, Nov. 4.- The patriots of Massachusetts are rejoicing over their well-earned victory. The election was one of the most interesting we have ever witnessed; and, although it was a foregone conclusion that Gen. Grant would be elected by a large majority, hundreds of people remained in the streets and newspaper offices of Boston until long after midnight on election day, awaiting tidings of the result. The mass meeting in Faneuil Hall did not break up until about 124 o'clock, and Faneuil Hall did not break up until about 124 o coock, and for six long hours in the old "Cradle of Liberty" did ten thousand voices cheer the glorious returns. Able speakers augmented the enthusiasm by exultant speeches, and even Radical Boston was well nigh frantic with joy. Gen. Butler, whose reelection by a majority which exceeded that by which he was first elected, was received with the wildest enthusiasm. He had the good sense to say nothing uncomplimentary to his Republican opponent, though the audience seemed desirous of hearing one of those trenchent stump speeches which seem to have enlightened the voters in the Vth District. He simply wished to have "the dead bury their dead," and when he remarked that the new administration would have no firmer supporters than his constituents and himself, he was loudly cheered. Mr. Dana attempted to vote in Cambridge, where he resides, but he was not allowed to deposit his ballot, the ground of objection being that he belongs in the Vth District, of which Cambridge is not a part. It is rumored that he will institute legal proceedings, but he has not signified his intention of doing so. The Vth District was strong for Butler from the start, and it is the opinion of those conversant with the people of the District that the stumping by both sides did not clinage a vote, but only brought the unprecedented aggregate vote which was shown.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and there are only two Democratic Senators, and about enough Democratic Representatives to show that such a party exists in this State. On all questions the Republican can can sweep anything, as they constitute more than four-fifths of the House and eighteen-twentieths of the Senate. As most of the Republican candidates were instructed to vote for Mr. summer's reflection, and as there is no other Republican candidate, he is sure of reflection to the Senate. The Hon, Charles Francis Adams will not appear in all probability. It is said that yesterday this for six long hours in the old "Cradle of Liberty" did ten

to the Senate. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams will not appear in all probability. It is said that yesterday this gentleman deposited a receipted bill by mistake instead of his ballot, and that he went back and took back the gentleman deposited a receipted bill by mistake instead of his ballot, and that he went back and took back the bill, and voted for Grant and Colfax and the Democratic State ticket. Quincy repudiated his son, John Quincy Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor by supporting the Republican candidate for Representative.

The prohibitionists have a majority in the Legislature which astonishes the P. L. L's. They count confidently, and with reason, upon 30 out of 40 Senators, and they have more than a two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives. This will enable them to repeal the existing license law, which is almost as unpopular with the rum party as it is with the temperance men. The temperance party worked very quietly to secure this end, and only in the larger cities did the P. L. L.'s adopt the same tactics. The prohibitionists will probably repeal this law, and reinstate the old prohibitory law as it was, or in an improved form, and the rum dealers and drinkers may expect to be again driven to the wail. This will create a new fight next year, but this year, with a temperance Legislature, and a temperance Governor and Lieutemant-devernor, Massachusetts expects to be purged of much wickedness.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The stated monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at its rooms in the Cooper Institute. V. S. Gregory presided, and Mr. John W. Chambers officiated as Secretary. The Committee on the Admission of Members submitted the names of 12 candidates for membership, who were unanimously elected. Mr. Adriance submitted the report of the Committee on Finance for the 3 months ending Oct. 31, showing a balance in the treasury on that day of \$2,398 31. Mr. Tillman, Corresponding Secretary, submitted a correspondence between the National Association of Wool Growers ence between the National Association of Wool Growers of Boston, and Horace Greeley, the President of the Institution, in relation to the exposition of the woolen industry of the United States, in connection with the Institute during the year 1879. The action of the President in the premises was approved. It was announced that the services of the following lecturers had been secured for the present season, viz.: President Barnard of Columbia College, Professors Alexander and Guyot of Princeton, Professor Silliman of Yale College, Principal Dawson of Medical Co lege, Professors Alexander and Guyot of Princeton, Professor Silliman of Yale College, Principal Dawson of MeGill College, Montreal: Professor Jas. Hall, State Geologist, Albany; Professor Hosford, Cambridge, Mass.; T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., Montreal: Professor Doremus, Waterhouse Hawkins of London, Professor Cooke of Harvard, and the Hon, Wm. J. McAlpine. In compliance with a request from the Polytechnic branch of the Institute, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to examine into the best and safest method of burning petroleum. Dr. John B. Rich, Dr. D. D. Parmeice, Dr. Vanderweyde, Dr. L. Bradley, and Dr. Feuchtwanger. The Institute then adjourned.

POLYTECHNIC BRANCH. The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute held its stated monthly meeting last evening, at the Cooper Institute, for the discussion of subjects connected with mechanical arts. A late trial of a marine velocipede—an apparatus consisting of a large paddle-wheel, provided with an inner chamber, in which the operator stands upright and imparts motion to the machine by treading on the inside surface, as on an old-fashioned tread-wheel—was the subject of much discussion, during which many valuable facts were elicited. It was urged that the velocipede, as described, was rendered practically uscless by the great resistance it offered to the water, in consequence of which its speed was much retarded.

tarded.

It was mentioned that the Prussians now have in use on the fortifications of Coblentz, a revolving turret somewhat similar in design to those used on our monitors during the late war. This invention, Mr. Tillman remarked, had been elaimed by the English, but the credit of it was actually due to an American mechanic, Mr. Timby, his first model having been made over 20 years ago.

The application of electricity to musical instruments,

especially the plane, next claimed the attention Institute. The electro-plane, an invention of date, was elaborately described, and during the sion which ensued as to its merits, a gentleman ren that electricity had been successfully employed in sion which ensued as to its merits, a gentleman remarked that electricity had been successfully employed in some of the cities of Germany to ring the chimes of belis.

The subject of the evening—the best method of testing engines—was then brought before the meeting, but as the member who was expected to read an essay on the subject did not appear, it was subjected to the meeting for discussion. Mr. Stetson gave a very interesting history of a series of experiments undertaken by the Institute in 1858, for the purpose of ascertaining the speed and resistance, as well as the power of stationary engines. After a long and interesting discussion on this theme, the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE IN NEWARK.

William Stelling, who was arrested in Newark yesterday, and confined in the City Prison, on a charge of drunkenness, committed suicide in his cell last

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH.Bellevue Hospital, in Richmond, Va., was

...The Republicans of Greenville, Conn.,The people of Halifax have subscribed

....Gen. Grant and family will pass through Chicago to-day for Washington. .The Chicago Tanners' torchlight proces-

sion in Chicago last night in honor of the election of Grant and Speaker Colfax, was three miles in length.The Japan sailed from San Francisco esterday for Hong Kong with at cabin passengers and

.... W. E. Carhart & Co.'s warehouse and a frame building adjoining, in Portsmouth, Va., were burned last night. Loss, \$5,000.

....The California Pioneers displayed their flag at half mast in San Francisco yesterday in memory of Postmaster R. F. Perkins, deceased.

. A writ of habeas corpus was granted yesterday in the express robbery extradition case. The prisoners, Morton and Thompson, were to be taken to Toronto on Saturday. ... A tank in George Shillito's soap and can-

dle manufactory in Cincinnati exploded on Wednesday, nearly destroying the building. Two persons were in-jured. Loss, \$25,000. Mayor Alden, four Aldermen, and three

Councilmen of Nashville, Tenn., have been enjoined from holding office or receiving pay. Appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court, and Mayor Alden will hold over, awaiting a decision. The Belle Helene matinee at Pike's Opera

House to morrow afternoon begins at 1 o'clock, not 2 as has been incorrectly announced.

LIBEL SUIT TERMINATED.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 5.—The case of the Rev. Chas. Eagan, the Catholic priest who was indicted for libeling Col. D. H. Buell, Commander of the United States Kennebec Arsenal, was settled in Court to-day. Mr. Eagan saying that he wrote the letter upon information which at the time he believed to be correct, but that he had become satisfied that he had been misinformed.

ARMY RETIRING BOARD AT ST. LOUIS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- A board to retire dis

WASHINGTON, NOV. 5.—A DOARD to Fettre dis-abled officers has been ordered to convene in St. Louis on the 16th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, as fol-lows: Brovet Brig. Gens. L. P. Graham, colonel of the 4th Cavalry, L. V. P. Reese, colonel of the 13th Infantry, C. Henry W. Wessels, lieut. colonel of the 13th Infantry, C. McDougall, assistant medical surgeon, and Brovet Col. E. H. Abodie, surgeon.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Montes, Ala., Nov. 5.—Cotton quiet and firm; sales 1,000 bales; Middling, 23jc.; receipts, 387 bales; exports yesterday and to-day, 3,680 bales, receipts, 445 bales, Middlings nominally 23/97 33jc.

Savannau, Ga., Nov. 5.—Cotton—The market was dull; sales, 178 bales; receipts, 445 bales, Middlings nominally 23/97 33jc.

Savannau, Ga., Nov. 5.—Cotton—Coston closed caser; sales 600 bales; Middling, 23/974c.; receipts, 2,734 bales; exports, constrains, 1,732 bales, Williamston, No. Nov. 5.—Spirits Turpentino, 40/940jc. Rosto, \$1,00.946 25. Crude Turpentine, 42/95. Cotton, 23/c. for mixed Charactery, S. C., Nov. 5.—Cotton active and iq. balver, sales, 850

bales, Middlings at Me., reccipis to day, 1.311 bales; exports to Great
Britain, 2.176 bales, coastwise, 1.367 bales.

New ORIGINAS, Nov. 5.—Cotton easter; Middlings 234c; asles 626
bales; reccipita, 3.427 bales. Gold, 120. Sterling Exchange, 14420163;
New York Sight Exchange, 14 rent discount. Sugar higher; Part, 134c.;
Prime, 144c.; Tellow Charlind, 154c. Molasser Brinner, Fair 98c., Prime
to Choice 23729c. Planer, dail and lower; Superfine and Single Katra,
\$6.50; Treble Extra, \$7.500 \$8. Corn in light supply; New, 50290c.;
01d, \$1.10. Oats in good demand, and easier at 392 500; Brain \$31.1740
\$1.29. Hay scarce; Western, \$31; Northern, \$23.0 \$29. Pork dail
at \$23.25. Bacon is in demand; Shoulders, 1440 5c.; Clear Sides, 24c. Lard irregular. Tierce, 18c.; Keg. 24c. Codes,
quiet and frus, Prime Rio, 164.2616c.; Fair, 143012c.

LONDON, Nor 5. SUROPEAN MARKETS. Consuls for moner.

Consols for the account.

Luited States Fire Twenties quiet.

Ere Railway Shares quiet.

Illinois Certal quiet.

FRANKPORT.—U. S. 3-26s. LONDON.—Sagir, D. S., Su. 50 6 52, Tailow. 50 6 52, Linneed Cakes, this oblong. £12 5, F£12 10, Ffra. HAVER.—Cotton—Tree Ordinaire. Liverpoot.—Cotton open I steady. Sales to-day, 15,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the Jist inst. since last report, have been 16,000 bales. 11,015 a.m. 1,220 p. m. 5 0,00.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5-Evening.—The decrease of specie in the Bank of England since the last weekly report is £367,000 sterling.

WEST INDIA MARKETS.

Havana, Nor. 5.—Exchange—plenty offering and rates declining: one London, 144 2015 per cent premium; on United States 60 dars sight, in currence, 22; 2021; per cent discount; short sight, 21220 per cent discount; 60 days sight, in gold, 3233 per cent premium.

Raymond's Clothing. FOR BOTS AND MEN,

Nos. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST. STOCK IS LARGE, NEW, AND UNRIVALED FOR CHEAPMESS. NONE BUT WELL-RADE GARMENTS OFFERED.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO EVERY PURCHASSE

From a long established and well-known We have sold BURNATT'S EXTRACTS (for cooking purposes) for several trace, and believe them count to any we have had hitherto, and had We have any program of the second to any rears, and believe them equal to any them gradually growing in the public favor.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, Grocers

JOSEPH BUNNETT & Co. Sole Proprietors.
No. 27 Central-st. Hoston. No. 502 Breadway, New York
These Extracts are for sale everywhere (three sizes).

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company have renoved to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond et., N. Y.

MARRIED.

BHALES-KELLY-On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Cathodral, by big Grace, the Most Rev. Arebbishop of New-York, James A. G. Besles to Eugenia, daughter of Eugene Kelly, esq., all of New-York. CROSS-ELDERD-On Wednesday evening, Nov. 4. in Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ewer, C. Vanderhilt Cross to Emma Mattida, only daughter of Henry Elderd, all of this city.

HOLLY-BENEDICT-On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. D. R. Frazes, Alexander J. Hully of Samifort Com., to Miss Lena, second daughter of William Benedict, seq. No cards.

Benedict, esq. No cards.

SUNGMAN-GRAVES—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. C.

Boston, and Miss Caroline A. Graves

MCCALL-STRINBERNER On Toronter, Nov. 3, 1968 at the Church of the Holy Tricky, Philodolphia, by the Rt. Mer. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D. Inddelph P. McCali to Mary M., dauguler of the late P. W. Steinbreng of New York.

MILLER-GSGOOD-On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Church of the Messish, by the Rev. Dr. Organd, George Mason Miller and Bertha Stevens, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Osgood. MORRIS-RUSSELL-On Tanzalay, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Ascession, by the Rev. J. Certon Smith, D. D., Henry Lewis Morris to Anna Rutherford, unsubter of Archibald Russell.

SKABURY-BRAKE-On Thursiar, Oct 23, 1893, at the Church of the Annuciation, by the lit. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, Miss Alice Van Wyrk, daughter of Thomas Marston Bears, cet, to the Rev. William Jones Scabury, all of the City of New York. SEARS-DE WOLF-In Seymour, Cons., on Thursday, Nov. 5. by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Charles Sears of Staten Island, N. Y., to Libby, second daughter of R. G. De Wolf of the former place.

STARR-COOK-On Thorsday, Nov. 5, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Sallivan H. Weston, D. D., Cortlandt W. Starr and Ledia B. younged daughter of Samuel A. Cook, esq., all of this city. No cards. WATTS-BIGELOW-At Maiden, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, by that Rev. J. P. Stratton, William Watts, U. S. N., to Mary A., Jaughter of Edward Bigelow, esq. No cards.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with ful name and address.

DIED.

DIED.

CRARY—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at Orange, N. J., Randolph, infant sos of George D. and Marr L. Crary, aged 9 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 171 Main-st., Orange, as Saturday, the 7to mat, at 11 o'clock. Boats leave Barclay and Christopher sta, at 9\$ a. m., connecting with the Morris and Easer train that stops at Brick Church Station, Orange.

DAVIS—At Chatham Four-Corners, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, after a short lillness, John B. Davis, aged 50 years.

PRASEE-On Wednesday, Nov. 4 at the contents of his british in the state of the contents of the contents

PRASER—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of her brother-in-law Robert Mackle, Bergen Point, N. J., Margaret Fraser, widow of Charles Matheson of Berbul, British Guiana.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at Trinity Church, New York, on Monday next, Nov. 9, at 14 o'clock.

It o'clock.

GUTCH—On Monday, Nov. 2, Thomas G. Gutch, in the 78th year of his age, we of the late Robert Gutch of Wincanton, England, and sephew of the late. Rev. Dr. Gutch of Christ Church, Oxford, Eng. His friends, and those of his daughter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence. One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth at near St. Anna are., Westchester Co., N. Y., on this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LE COUNT-In Brooklyn, R. D., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, Thomas Le Count, in the 78th year of his are.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son. J. J. Le Count, No. 5ts. Servents-are. New York, on Friday, Nov. 6, at 3.9, m.

San Francisco and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SUYDAM—At Rossylle, N. J., on Toursday morning, Nov. 5, Almira, widow of Henry Sordam, jr., deceased, formerly of New-York Chry, in the 66th year of her age, rived to attend the funeral at St. Barnabaw's Church, Rossylle, on Saturday, Nov. 7, At moon. SUYDAM-

rear of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, corner Washington and Johnson sts. Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock p. in. The frends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

Special Motices.

Liver Complaint.

In this climate a was number of persons are more or less affected with disorders of the liver, arising from inflammation or obstruction of that organ. The common symptoms of liver complaint are a dull pain or aching in the right side, particularly on pressure; some difficulty of breathing, yellow, furred tongue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, dis-order of the stomach and bowels, sick headache, costireness at some times, and diarrhea at others, slight fevers toward evening, night sweats, &c. Some of the appearances of liver complaint are so much like those of pulmenary consumption that one of these disorders is often mistakes for the other. It is a common mistake to suppose that liver complaint can be cured only with calomel: but this remedy is generally worse than the disease, for they who once submit to "a course of mercury" may assure themselves that they will never enjoy perfect health afterward Dr. J. H. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, a purely vegetable com pound, answer every purpose for which calomel is prescribed, and they cannot possibly do any injury. Their action on the liver is so wonderfus that many who have witnessed the cures performed by them erroneously re-ported that they must contain calomel. To contradict this slander, Or. Schenck made oath before an Alderman in Philadelphia that the MAN-DRAKE PILLS contain no mineral substance whatever, and a copy of this affidavit is published in Dr. Schenck's pamonlet. Dr. S. pietges himself that these MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any case of Large Complaint, and abundant evidence of the fact is exhibited at his offices in

Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington, where the certificates of his patients, many of them of the highest respectability. are kept on 5le.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 22 Bond st., New York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, and at No. 35 Hanover at, Boston, on WEINESDAY, Nov. 11. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is \$5. Office

hours at each city, from 9 a. m. to 3 p m.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seawerd Tonic, each \$1 50 per bottie, or \$7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pilla, 25 cents per bes. A fell supply of Dr. Scheuck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Sold also wholesale and retail by John F. Heary, successor to Demag

Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park row. New-York.

Barnes & Co., No. Il Park row. New Fork.

For Illinois and Misseouri Trade.
ADVERTISE IN THE QUINCY WHIO.
[Established in 1837.]

Under its new management, the circulation of THE QUINCY WHIO.
AND REPUBLICAN has been largely increased, and it is now a siperior medium of communication with the dealers of Western Illinois and Northern Misseuri.

THE WHIG is published both daily and weekly. It is a first-class newspaper, Republican in politics.

THE WHIG is published both daily and weekly. It is a first-class newspaper, Republican in politics.

We make a specialty of Climmercial News, having an editor employed to attend solely to the commercial department. Quancy is located on the Missisoppi River. 200 unless above St. Louis. It is the second city in fill-nois in point of population and business importance. The population now numbers about 15,000 souls. Several handred new buildings are created annually. The new railroad bridge is nearly completed, making this the first point at which Illinois and Missouri are connected by irose that the first point at which Illinois and Missouri are connected by irose rails. The bulk of our circulation is distributed in the following counties: Illinois—Atlams. Hancock. Knox. McDouough, Schuyler. Heary, Brown, Sagamon, Morgao, Pike, Macon.
Missouri—Scotland, Clark, Sullivan, Adair. Knox, Lewis, Linu, Macon, Shelly, Marion, Monroe, Livingston, Chariton, Grandy.

Terms for airectising very moderate. Address

BAILHACHE & PHILLIFE, Publisher Quincy Whig, Quincy, Ill.

To Druggists and Hotel Keepers. Just received at the

UNITED STATES MEDICINE WARRHOUSE, No. 31 Park row,
100 cases SARATOGA " A" WATER.
100 cases CONCERNS.

100 cases CONGRESS WATER. 100 cases EMPIRE WATER. 75 cases SARATOGA "STAR" WATER 75 cases GETTYSBURGH WATER 50 cases MISSISQUOI WATER.

50 cases MASSENA WATER. 25 cases HIGH ROCK WATER. 25 cases VERMONT WATER. I shall keep a full supply of the above goods constantly on boar and or sale at lowest rates.

JOHN F. HENRY,

for sale at lowest rates. New-York. Nov. 4, 1968. No. 21 Part row. Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-Machines are now universally acknowledged to be the LOWEST PRICED BELIABLE Machines, they can be used by hand or foot. The style sold at \$45 will do all the Family Sewing. Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New York.

"The Bartlett Machine we have gives perfect antisaction." [George Weeks, Peckskill, N. Y.
"We have used a Bartlett Machine over a year, and over broken a needle." —[Mrs. A. Annie. Ashtabula. Ohio.

The East India Telegrah Company, Office Nos 23 and 25 Nassang, New York Oct 20th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the Books of Subscription (on the terms herefolding proposed) to the share of the Nast India Telegraph Compans, will be closed on the 20th of Navember, 1888. By order, GSOEGS CONANT, Secretare,